

PUBLIC SAFETY

I. OVERVIEW

This Program Memorandum covers Public Safety, the ninth of the eleven major programs in the statewide program structure. The overall objective of the Public Safety program is to protect the individual and property from injury and loss caused by criminal actions, accidents, physical hazards, and natural and man-made disasters.

The Public Safety program is composed of two principal sub-programs: Safety From Criminal Actions and Safety From Physical Disasters. A total of 14 individual, lowest-level programs and their associated plans are included in the Multi-Year Program and Financial Plan for the period 2008-2013.

The following departments are involved in the Public Safety program: Attorney General, 1 program; Defense, 1 program; Land and Natural Resources, 1 program; and Public Safety, 11 programs.

The programs of the Judiciary contribute towards goals of the Public Safety program but are not shown in the budget or in the program and financial plans submitted by the Executive.

The activities within the Public Safety program area vary considerably between the two principal sub-programs. In the Safety From Criminal Actions area, major activities focus primarily on identification of criminal elements; collection and analysis of criminal data; pre-trial investigation and diversion from incarceration; detention of criminal suspects and confinement of adjudicated criminals; supervision of persons released from confinement; provision of compensation for people sustaining criminal injuries; and security of public property and the protection of the public from criminal actions.

In the Safety From Physical Disasters sub-program area, major activities consist of amelioration of natural or man-made physical disasters.

This section provides some interpretive commentary on program cost projections as shown in Table I. Annual projected costs of the Public Safety program vary from \$414.6 million in FY 08 to a low of \$336.9 million in FY 10. Operating costs decrease from \$339.6 million in FY 08 to \$336.9 million in FY 10. Capital investment costs of \$75 million for FY 08 and \$16.3 million for FY 09 will maintain deteriorating facilities and provide the new Keaukaha Joint Military Center in Hilo.

TABLE I

INVESTMENT AND OPERATING COSTS

PUBLIC SAFETY

	F i s c a l Y e a r s							
	Actual	Est.	Rec.	Rec.	P r o j e c t e d			
	<u>2005-06</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>2008-09</u>	<u>2009-10</u>	<u>2010-11</u>	<u>2011-12</u>	<u>2012-13</u>
A. <u>Costs of the Recommended Program^{A/}</u>								
Capital Investment	4.9	45.7	75.0	16.3	...	...	...	...
Operating	<u>227.5</u>	<u>314.9</u>	<u>339.6</u>	<u>336.9</u>	<u>336.9</u>	<u>336.9</u>	<u>336.9</u>	<u>336.9</u>
Total	232.4	360.6	414.6	353.2	336.9	336.9	336.9	336.9

A/ Expenditures in millions of dollars from all funds.

II. COSTS AND EFFECTIVENESS OF THE RECOMMENDED PROGRAMS

This section includes the activities, costs, and effectiveness of the Level II programs which constitute the Public Safety program.

SAFETY FROM CRIMINAL ACTIONS

The objective of this sub-program is to protect the individual and his property from injury and loss caused by criminal actions by providing and coordinating services, facilities, security, and legislation to prevent and deter crime; to detect, apprehend, prosecute, detain, and rehabilitate criminals; and where appropriate, to compensate victims of crime.

A total of 12 individual, lowest-level programs and their associated plans are included in the Multi-Year Program and Financial Plan. The departments involved in the Safety From Criminal Actions program include the Attorney General and Public Safety.

Significant relationships are maintained by the lowest-level programs with each other and with other agencies and jurisdictions. Most active in this respect are the Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center (HCJDC) program in the Department of the Attorney General and the Intake Service Center program in the Department of Public Safety (PSD). HCJDC coordinates its data collection and dissemination activities with all county police departments and prosecutors' offices, PSD, the Judiciary, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). The Intake Service Center maintains significant program and coordination relationships with various criminal justice system components, such as county police departments, prosecutors, courts, and the Hawaii Paroling Authority (HPA). The Center provides direct services to offenders during pre-trial, pre-sentence and post-sentence phases. Services include intake, screening, assessment, evaluation, and supervision of activities.

Confinement

Adult offenders enter the correctional system through an intake service center located in each county. Male offenders on pre-trial status or those serving less than a one-year sentence will remain at the community correctional center in which they were processed. Male sentenced felons are then transferred to the Halawa Correctional Facility, which operates as a statewide felon intake center and as Hawaii's major prison. Inmates requiring special programming are referred to the Halawa Special Needs Facility, Waiawa

Correctional Facility, or Kulani Correctional Facility. As with male inmates, female pre-trial detainees and those serving sentences of less than one year remain at the community correctional center in which they were processed.

Female sentenced felons are transferred to the Women's Community Correctional Center for programming, and to serve their sentences. All inmates are returned to their home county to participate in a transition program prior to release into the community.

As public safety is the first goal of corrections, security operations take priority over other types of programming. Within limits of the secure correctional setting, major activities of the facilities include intake, admissions and release processing, inmate housing, medical and dental services, counseling and treatment services, academic and vocational programs, recreation, community service programs, and furlough opportunities. The basis of inmate programming is found in the concept of reintegration. That is, from the time a person is first incarcerated, programmatic decisions focus on the needs of the individual to live a law-abiding life once released.

All the activities above are intended to aid in the preparation and rehabilitation of the offender for eventual reintegration into the community while continuing to protect the public from further criminal actions.

Adult Parole Supervision and Counseling

Hawaii Paroling Authority (HPA) is a quasi-judicial body that, for administrative purposes only, is attached to the Department of Public Safety. All sentenced felons with more than a one-year court sentence will be brought before HPA for sentencing to a minimum term of imprisonment within six months of their commitment to custody of PSD. The minimum sentence is one of the factors utilized by the correctional classification system to determine the level of security and custody the prisoner will initially require, as well as correctional programming.

The statutory responsibility of HPA is two-fold: 1) public safety; and (2) reintegration of the offender. Protection of the community and successful reintegration of the offender is sought by HPA through its fixing of an appropriate minimum term of imprisonment, granting or denial of parole, proper supervision of those on parole, and revocation of parole, whenever necessary.

The Hawaii Criminal Justice System allows for a variety of sentencing dispositions including community supervision and varying degrees of incarceration. The most expensive of these dispositions is long-term, secure incarceration. According to

public opinion and legislative mandates, the trend within the Safety From Criminal Actions program continues to be the provision of services to provide for long terms of confinement. This trend has and will continue to have a major impact on program cost and size.

Enforcement

Other activities in the Safety From Criminal Actions programs include the law enforcement functions that provide for safety of public property and protection of the public from criminal actions. This is accomplished by:

1. Providing law enforcement protection throughout the state, to all persons and property within the State of Hawaii by responding to requests for assistance and assisting other state, local and federal law enforcement agencies.
2. Providing law enforcement first responders to emergencies as designated by the Governor, State Civil Defense or Department of Public Safety authorities.
(Note: Sheriff's Division is the only law enforcement agency within the state that possesses Hazardous Material (HAZMAT) and Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) certification.
3. Providing emergency assistance during both civil defense and natural disasters in insuring the health, safety and welfare of the people in the State of Hawaii as the lead agency of the State Law Enforcement Coalition (SLEC) that consists of the Department of the Attorney General, Department of Transportation - Harbors Division, Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) and State Civil Defense.
4. Providing law enforcement and protective services to the Department of Transportation, Airport jurisdiction and the Honolulu International Airport.
5. Providing a specialized canine unit that concentrates in narcotics interdiction and explosive ordinance detection to all areas under the states jurisdiction that include jails and prisons, and assists other law enforcement agencies such as the FBI, U.S. Postal Services, Bureau of Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Coast Guard and U.S. Marshals Service (USMS).
6. Providing law enforcement support in the expeditious service and execution of all court papers and/or orders assigned. This includes service of traffic warrants, grand jury warrants, writs and parole warrants.
7. Conducting both criminal and civil investigations of cases or incidents, which occurs within the jurisdiction of State entities.

8. Providing booking and processing services for persons arrested by state law enforcement officers.
9. Providing transport services and extraditions for juveniles under the jurisdiction of the family court, persons ordered to the Hawaii State Hospital, Correctional facilities, Department of Health and to various inter-island and mainland facilities.
10. Providing escort services to all persons who are in custody to court appearances.
11. Providing protection for the Judiciary as well as safe transport to the State Supreme Court Justice and 17 State Department Heads to specified location during a designated state emergency.
12. Providing protection on a 24/7 schedule for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and their families.
13. Providing staff to the USMS Office Federal and State Fugitive Task Force, DEA (Drug Enforcement Administration) Marijuana Eradication Unit, Federal Environmental Protection Agency/State Enforcement Underwater Dive Team and necessary manpower to the Maritime Enforcement/Security Division at the Honolulu Harbor on Oahu and Kahului Harbor on Maui.
14. Providing narcotic investigations and apprehending violators of the Uniform Controlled Substances Act, which includes working with the DEA in all aspects of illegal drug investigations, locating and dismantling Clandestine Laboratories that produce crystal methamphetamine (ICE).
15. Providing statewide drug education programs for civic leaders, legislators and schools as well as keeping legislators apprised of changes in federal law and assist in conforming state law for consistency.

The overall effectiveness of the law enforcement function is the utilization of shared administrative costs in a larger organization versus duplication as a stand-alone department. The shared costs include payroll and accounting, training academy and shared manpower for transport functions. Cost savings are realized due to operating as a state-wide, state administered function, versus other comparable sized states with County controlled Sheriffs Division.

Additionally, through partnership with the USMS, DEA and the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Administration (HIDTA), program and cost effectiveness is achieved. By providing specialized manpower to these agencies and undercover operatives, overtime and other related costs are reimbursed while investigation activities of clandestine drug labs and illegal drug dealing increase.

Crime Victim Compensation Commission

Established by Act 226, SLH 1967, the Crime Victim Compensation Commission (CVCC) is a quasi-judicial body administratively attached to the Department of Public Safety. CVCC compensates victims of certain crimes, primarily violent, such as homicide, assaults, sexual assaults, negligent injury, and domestic violence.

CVCC may award a maximum of \$10,000 for expenses not covered by insurance companies and other collateral sources. In cases where medical expenses exceed \$10,000, CVCC may award up to \$20,000 for medical expenses only. Some areas of compensation include: (1) mental health counseling; (2) medical expenses; (3) cleaning of the crime scene; (4) clothing taken as evidence; (5) loss of dependency; (6) lost earnings due to crime-related injuries; and (7) funeral and burial expenses.

An initial administrative decision on all applications for compensation is made by CVCC staff. An applicant may appeal the administrative decision in writing to CVCC. A hearing with the three appointed commissioners is scheduled and the commissioners issue a decision after each hearing.

It takes an average of four to five months to process a claim and notify the applicant of the decision on their respective claims. CVCC's goal is to reduce claims processing and initial decision-making time to three months.

State Criminal Justice Information and Identification

The Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center (HCJDC) manages the following statewide programs:

1. Criminal Justice Information Systems (CJIS-Hawaii)
2. Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS)
3. State ID
4. Sex Offender Registration

CJIS-Hawaii is a statewide centralized automated system designed to maintain a comprehensive adult criminal history repository of offenders arrested in the State of Hawaii.

HCJDC coordinates data collection and dissemination activities with all county police departments and prosecutor's offices, PSD, the Judiciary, the FBI and other federal criminal justice agencies. There are federal mandates placed on the state repository for participation in national systems supported by the FBI, such as the Interstate Identification Index (national criminal history file), National Sex Offender Registry (NSOR) and National Protection Order File.

HCJDC supports two distinct identification programs. The Criminal Identification program uses the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) to provide an electronic database of fingerprint records for arrested offenders in CJIS-Hawaii. HCJDC is responsible for the expungement, consolidation, and maintenance of criminal records.

The other distinct identification program under HCJDC management is the Civil Identification program that processes applications for State ID cards for the general public. The State ID program has implemented an extremely popular statewide community outreach program and a Renewal by Mail option for those 65 years and older, improving accessibility to the program and service to the public.

The following sections provide some interpretive commentary on major program costs and size indicators as shown on Table II-1.

Annual costs of the Safety From Criminal Actions program over the budget and planning period vary between \$200.3 million and \$264.8 million. The variation is due mainly to increasing operating costs and CIP expenditures. It is noted that no capital investment costs are reflected for the planning period because projections are under review.

In Part B of the Table II-1, effectiveness of the Intake Service Center in the provision of direct service is, in part, determined by the percentage of offenders on pre-trial supervised release who appear in court as scheduled.

TABLE II-1

INVESTMENT AND OPERATING COSTS
AND
MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS/ACTIVITY

SAFETY FROM CRIMINAL ACTIONS

	F i s c a l Y e a r s							
	Actual	Est.	Rec	Rec	P r o j e c t e d			
	<u>2005-06</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>2008-09</u>	<u>2009-10</u>	<u>2010-11</u>	<u>2011-12</u>	<u>2012-13</u>
A. <u>Costs of the Recommended Program</u> ^{A/}								
Capital Investment	2.9	39.0	14.1	6.0	...	...	...	...
Operating	197.4	229.2	250.7	248.0	248.0	248.0	248.0	248.0
Total	203.3	268.2	264.8	254.0	248.0	248.0	248.0	248.0
B. <u>Selected Measures of Effectiveness/ Activity</u>								
Percent pre-trial supervision cases appearing in court as scheduled	84	90	90	90	90	90	90	90

^{A/} Expenditures in millions of dollars from all funds.

SAFETY FROM PHYSICAL DISASTERS

The objective of this sub-program is to minimize death, injury, disability, and property damage and economic losses there from by preventing potentially hazardous phenomena from occurring, reducing severity of the harmful forces involved, removing or reducing number and susceptibility of people and property subject to injury or damage, helping the victims of and restoring property damaged by accidents and disasters, and preventing secondary injury and damage from occurring.

There are two lowest-level programs and the organizational entities involved are the Department of Defense (DOD) and the DLNR.

Activities related to prevention and amelioration of physical disasters include management and maintenance of Hawaii National Guard units and National Guard resources at federal and State standards of readiness for facilities, operational equipment, supplies stockage, and strength and trained personnel levels in support of State Civil Defense.

PREVENTION OF NATURAL DISASTERS

This program prepares, maintains and updates a general statewide flood control plan, inventory of dams, and coordinates all flood control and dam safety activities in the state. It assists the counties in qualifying for Federal projects, and when county funds are inadequate, may take the role of local co-sponsor to provide the necessary local assurance required under Federal laws to authorize the projects.

Flood control is essentially a local matter and the counties have the primary responsibility for flood prevention and control activities. The State and Federal governments assist the counties in carrying out their flood prevention and control responsibilities by providing technical and financial assistance.

The Hawaii Dam Safety Act of 1987 was enacted to protect the safety and welfare of the population living near dams by providing for their periodic inspection and the regulation of the construction, operation or removal of these dams when necessary, and the establishment of a dam safety program. Engineering standards for the safe design and construction of new dams, inspection guidelines to ensure that existing dams are properly operated and maintained, and emergency preparedness planning guidelines have been prepared.

This program continually reviews Federal, State and county laws and recommends changes or additions as required. The counties are kept apprised of any changes to or new requirements of State or Federal programs and assist them in

qualifying for these programs. Owners of dams are kept apprised of their safety requirements.

The following section provides some interpretive commentary on major program cost as shown on Table II-2; operating costs of the Safety From Physical Disasters program over the budget and planning period fluctuate from \$30.0 million in FY 06 to \$88.9 million in FY 08 primarily because of increased federal funding for homeland security. Funds are also included to increase staffing for the State dam safety program. Capital investment costs vary from \$2.0 million in FY 06 to a high of \$61.0 million in FY 08 due to one time federal Capital Investment funding for the Keaukaha Joint Military Center in Hilo. It is noted that no capital investment costs are reflected for the planning period because projects are under review.

TABLE II-2

INVESTMENT AND OPERATING COSTS

SAFETY FROM PHYSICAL DISASTERS

	F i s c a l Y e a r s							
	Actual	Est.	Rec.	Rec.	P r o j e c t e d			
	<u>2005-06</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>2008-09</u>	<u>2009-10</u>	<u>2010-11</u>	<u>2011-12</u>	<u>2012-13</u>
A. <u>Costs of the Recommended Program</u> ^{A/}								
Capital Investment	2.0	6.7	61.0	10.3	...	...	...	...
Operation	30.0	85.7	88.9	88.9	88.9	88.9	88.9	88.9
Total	32.0	92.4	149.9	99.2	88.9	88.9	88.9	88.9

A/ Expenditures in millions of dollars from all funds.

III. PROGRAM CHANGE RECOMMENDATIONS

Safety from Criminal Actions

All eight Correction facilities are being consolidated under one Program ID, PSD 400, Institutions Division to align with the Department's program structure change. This consolidation is expected to allow expediency and operational flexibility in management of the facilities. Additionally, the Mainland Branch currently under the General Administration program will be aligned and transferred to Institutions Division, PSD 400 to appropriately reflect its function and funding of inmate services.

Hawaii Correctional Industries (CI) operates as a self-sustaining entity providing able-bodied inmates with work opportunities and to develop their work ethics. This function is unique and separate from the General Administration program it is currently under and recommended to be transferred to a newly created Program ID (PSD 422).

IV. EMERGING CONDITIONS, TRENDS, AND ISSUES

This section discusses the significant conditions, trends, and issues that influence the Public Safety program.

Confinement

Crime, the criminal justice system's response to crime, and terrorism, continues to be an area of great concern to the general public. Although incarceration is viewed as a highly appropriate and popular disposition for convicted persons, there is also growing interest in: alternatives to incarceration; substance abuse treatment programs; mental health needs of inmates; and lack of gender appropriate programming for female inmates.

Moreover, Hawaii's incarcerated population has grown tremendously. During FY 06, total inmate population averaged 6,016 inmates. Of this total number, the prison population numbered 4,240 inmates, while the jail population consisted of 1,776 inmates. The current number of inmates far exceeds the correctional system's operating bed capacity of 3,487. This overcrowding limits PSD's ability to meet its mission of protecting the public and providing reintegration programs for inmates.

PSD has mitigated the overcrowding problem, in part, by contracting for bed space with out-of-state private prison facilities and with the Federal Detention Center in Honolulu. Sentenced felons occupy contracted private prison beds on the mainland and sentenced detention populations occupy the Federal Detention Center. During FY 06, 1,738 sentenced male

inmates were incarcerated in the States of Oklahoma, Mississippi, and Arizona, as well as 114 sentenced female inmates in Kentucky. Additionally, an end of month average of 180 sentenced inmates are confined at the Federal Detention Center, of which 27 are sentenced females. In total, during FY 06, the Department housed an average of 2,032 inmates outside of its correctional facilities.

Overcrowding has also resulted in lawsuits being filed in the Federal Court by the American Civil Liberties Union, individual inmates and attorneys, against the State of Hawaii. These suits are based on conditions of confinement that are felt to be lacking due to overcrowding. The State was embroiled in the Spear v. Ariyoshi (Waihee, Cayetano) Civil No. 84-1104 suit for ten years. Although the Consent Decree was finally dissolved in 1996, continuous growth of the inmate population Statewide has begun to test the conditions of confinement issues again. The Consent Decree facilities, Oahu Community Correctional Center and Women's Community Correctional Center, are again very short of beds. Especially hard pressed for beds are the facilities on the Big Island, Maui and Kauai. Halawa Correctional Facility cannot operate at its operational bed capacity due to the steady flow of sentenced felon inmates being admitted to the correctional system.

A conditions suit filed against the Hawaii Community Correctional Center was resolved in 1998, but overcrowding of the facility in recent years has again caught the attention of the legal community. PSD is in the process of trying to resolve this matter.

Overcrowding has made it difficult for PSD to provide sufficient time, even by scheduling, for inmates to use the library, have visits, enroll in educational classes, and have recreation. Overcrowding continues to overburden physical infrastructures resulting in breakdowns and need for repairs. Problems with wastewater, air ventilation systems, hot water, etc., are evident in all eight correctional facilities. Thus, there is a delicate balance of taking care of operational needs and infrastructure needs occurring on a daily basis by PSD managers and administrators. Therefore, until additional facilities are available to alleviate these deficiencies, PSD will continue to be vulnerable to lawsuits challenging conditions of confinement for detainees and inmates. The need for outsourcing additional beds for Hawaii inmates will not only continue but will also increase with the rising inmate population.

Health care for inmates has emerged as one of the most serious and costly challenges facing the State. This is caused by several factors. First, inmates have significantly higher rates of contagious diseases, including hepatitis, HIV/AIDS, and tuberculosis, than the general population. Second, the

life style of criminal offenders contributes to a general deterioration of their health. As a result, inmates enter the correctional system in generally poor health. Third, average age among inmates is higher than ever before. This is caused by longer sentences and higher average age of the inmate at admission. Finally, the cost of health care in the community has increased faster than the cost of living, especially in areas such as nursing care and pharmaceuticals. Because inmates have a constitutional right to health care, these factors have resulted in dramatically increased inmate health care costs.

The growth rate of incarcerated women has outpaced the rate of men. This is not true only in Hawaii but also nationally. Hawaii has improved in providing gender based programming for sentenced female population, but more needs to be done. However, as with male facilities, female overcrowding has resulted in scheduling problems for available classrooms and space for programs. There is a need for better physical health, mental health, substance abuse, and other treatment programs for this population. The twist with providing programs for this population is that a significant number of females are victims and commit or are involved with criminal activity for different reasons than men. Hawaii houses approximately 25% of its prison female inmates out-of-state. There are long-term issues and effects such as children and family being separated from them, and the reintegration process they must go through before release. There is a concern about how this separation may negatively affect the next generation.

Another emerging trend in corrections populations throughout the country is emphasis on addressing inmates with mental health and substance abuse problems. PSD's present health care staff has difficulty providing safe and timely services for mentally ill inmates who require specialized treatment services to address their co-occurring mental health and substance abuse disorders. Without effective treatment for these populations, society pays the price of recidivism and falls prey to the "revolving door" of justice.

Enforcement

Throughout the nation, there has been a sharp focus on the work of law enforcement agencies since September 11, 2001. In Hawaii, State law enforcement officers have been expected to secure all critical facilities, including the Capitol complex, Honolulu International Airport, courts on each island, the State health laboratory, harbors, and defense installations. However, State resources are not even adequate to provide for coverage of the pre-9/11 demand. The Judiciary continues to expand the number of courtrooms to meet the ever-increasing number of court cases. This has increased the demand for security and a law enforcement presence from PSD's Sheriff

Division. An additional 25.00 positions are being requested to increase Sheriff Division staffing.

The heightened awareness of workplace violence, sensitivity to the potential for contaminated mail, and requests for other law enforcement intervention at State facilities has placed greater demands on the Protective Services Unit. Meanwhile, tens of thousand of outstanding traffic and criminal warrants are unserved because of insufficient staffing. As a result, criminals are not brought to justice and the State is unable to realize revenues from unpaid citations.

Another major change is to meet the Judiciary order to vacate the Sheriff's Division Administrative Section, Warrants Section and its Booking and Receiving functions from the courthouse on 1111 Alakea Street.

The Division relocated part of its functions to a small building at Pier 20 owned by DLNR Harbors Division. Additionally, the booking and receiving functions relocated to a room in the Halawa High Security Prison, Special Needs Facility that was renovated to accommodate the booking machinery, computers and temporary holding cells. The evidence and record operations moved to a rented downtown office. The Booking and Receiving relocated site has led to a decrease in turn-ins perhaps due to those afraid to come to the prison, or who cannot get transportation to Halawa, which is off the bus route. Additionally, transportation costs increase due to mileage and vehicle wear and tear as staff effectiveness decrease as Warrant deputies spend more time in transportation and less time locating and arresting fugitives.

The Pier 20 location housing the Sheriffs Division is temporary due to future plans of the inter-island ferry loading and dockage. The Sheriffs Division is operating without a permanent base and requires a centralized location incorporating all functions in a facility with relative proximity to the District and Circuit courthouses. Funds for planning a permanent site for the centralized facility are being requested.

Parole Supervision and Counseling

Through the years, the number of parolees under supervision of the Hawaii Paroling Authority (HPA) has increased significantly. Currently, there are approximately 2,434 parolees being supervised in the community by HPA. More specifically, about 2,134 parolees are being supervised by twenty (20) Oahu and Neighbor Island parole officers. The remaining 300 parolees are supervised by HPA's Special Services Section and fall within one of four categories: (a) sex offender, (b) intensive supervision, (c) mental

health, and (d) high needs female offenders. The seven supervising parole officers assigned to this section have an average daily caseload of 42 parolees per parole officer.

Crime Victim Compensation Commission

In 1967, Hawaii became the third State to establish a Crime Victim Compensation program. Now each state has such a program.

Historically, the national movement to create Government funded victim compensation programs arose out of a concern that victims were not receiving adequate restitution from criminal offenders. Over the last decade, a nationwide philosophical and programmatic shift towards a more restorative justice approach to dealing with offenders has been occurring.

The restorative justice philosophy affects the future direction of CVCC in two major ways. First, CVCC initiated legislation to create a funding base to fund compensation awards and operating expenses from offender fees. The legislation was enacted in 1998 and mandated a compensation fee to be assessed against all convicted criminal offenders. A subsequent amendment in 2000 mandated that the compensation fee be assessed against criminal offenders who entered deferred pleas. Revenue generated from the compensation fee enabled CVCC to become fiscally self-sufficient in FY 03.

The second major way in which CVCC is moving toward a restorative justice approach is its emphasis on improving customer service so that victims feel satisfied by the process. One effort is to work toward the national program goal of processing applications as expeditiously, accurately, and efficiently as possible so that eligible victims may receive financial assistance promptly and in accordance with the program's mandates and requirements. In this regard, CVCC is attempting to streamline its claims processing procedures so that the majority of applications can be processed and decided within a three-month period from the time the application is received. CVCC has already reduced case processing time by over 25 percent despite a severe staff shortage.

State Criminal Justice Information and Identification

All criminal justice agencies statewide rely on CJIS-Hawaii system for record information required to support their operational needs including those for criminal raps (criminal history information on persons arrested), background checks, pre-sentence reports, and much more. Further, the demand for criminal background checks at the national level continues to increase for public housing applicants, for those individuals or entities involved with care for vulnerable populations

(children, the elderly, and disabled), and now for homeland security. In order to meet the growing public demands for this information and with conviction information being public record in the State of Hawaii, this information is available via the Internet, as well as via public access terminals at the HCJDC and main county police stations.

Changes to the State Constitution and Act 45, Session Laws of Hawaii 2005, restored the availability of public sex offender information via the Internet. The website was reinstated on May 2005 along with criteria that requires Labor-intensive manual research to determine whether an offender's information can be made public via the Internet, via on-site public access terminals only, or not at all. In an effort to ensure that the registry maintains its effectiveness, focus on enforcement of the registration requirements is a priority.

Nationally, demand for the types of services provided by HCJDC like criminal's history record checks, fingerprint analysis, civil identification and sex offender registration, is at an all time high in all states. New federal legislation such as the Adam Walsh Act and the Real I.D. Act will have a significant impact on these programs and although the timeframe for compliance is tight, there will be serious repercussions to the State if we are unable to meet the specified mandates. New initiatives, both at the state and national level, continue to impact the program's priorities and direction, and make imperative efforts to utilize technology to its fullest in order to streamline the growing business functions of the HCJDC.

Amelioration of Physical Disasters

The State DOD continues to renovate and modernize its facilities at Kalaeloa and will relocate National Guard units as these facilities are brought on-line. As America continues its "war on terrorism," it is evident that our nation will rely more on the National Guard to protect the population and property from disasters.

The Hawaii National Guard will continue to support the global and local efforts against terrorism. The mobilization and deployment of Hawaii Army and Air National guard units for Operations Iraqi Freedom and Enduring Freedom for the past 24 months reflects our commitment and responsibilities to the people of Hawaii and the United States. Continues mobilizations and deployments of Hawaii National Guard units will create increased stress and pressure on the personal lives of our members, their families, and their employers.

Federal government and the states have enjoyed a cooperative effort in recovering from and mitigating the effects of a natural or man-made disaster. However, reductions in federal appropriations for capital improvement programs and disaster

assistance have caused the states to contribute increasing shares of financial resources to emergency management and homeland security services. This trend could continue if the federal government seeks ways to shift disaster preparedness, disaster relief, and homeland security costs to state and local governments.

Budget reductions for the past several years have limited equipment replacement/upgrades, facility repair and maintenance, new capital improvements projects and manpower. The 2007-2009 Biennium Executive Budget seeks to address many of these concerns. Continued support for the State DOD is needed to ensure mission readiness in support of public safety with respect to emergency management and homeland security services.

Prevention of Natural Disasters

The Dam Safety and Flood Control programs have historically been underfunded and understaffed. The Kaloko Dam breach in March 2006 draws attention to the Dam Safety program's staffing and resource limitations. Consequently, the programs must now play "catch up." The FB 2007-09 budget request includes \$.3 million for this purpose.

V. SELECTED PROBLEMS FOR POSSIBLE STUDY

Prevention of Natural Disasters

Public education is key to flood awareness and prevention. The program will continue its public outreach through technical assistance, publications, workshops and displays. The dam safety program will continue with technical assistance and training to dam owners and dam inspections.